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An Offer to Senator Cullom.

For the special information of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, we print a scrupulously careful translation of the Listin Diario's report of the official ceremonies following the negotiation and preceding the signature of the extraordinary "agreement and covenant" of Jan. 20, 1905.

Everything that throws light on recent occurrences in Santo Domingo is important at this time. The account of the official reception at the Palacio Nacional shows the spirit in which the advances of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S representative were received by the simple minded authoriies of the Dominican Republic. It will be noted that while Commander DIL-LINGHAM was careful to describe himself as merely a "Special Commissioner" [Comisionado Especial] designated by the President, he was regarded in Santo Domingo as a Special Envoy [Enviado Especial), not merely of Mr. ROOSEVELT, but of the United States. By a perhaps not unnatural mistake, his naval rank also is aggrandized in the newspaper reports. He is regarded and spoken of throughout not as Commander DIL-LINGHAM [Comandante], but as Commodore [Comodoro].

The legal phraseology of the contract of Jan. 20, which is styled a Convencion in the Spanish version, and an Agreement in the English, is calculated, we must say, to inspire confidence in the minds of the people of Santo Domingo in its binding character and finality. The ext nowhere suggests any qualification of the contract by subjecting its terms o further consideration and ratification by superior authority. It is not in form a "memorandum of a proposed agreement"; it records what is "agreed and covenanted" [pactado y convenido].

One word more to Senator CULLOM. The Congressional Record of Saturday reports the following colloquy as to the authenticity of the document we published last Friday:

"Mr. CULLOM-I do not understand that there is any treaty or any agreemen lly executed. . . . My understanding is that the proposed contract. or whatever it may be called, is in the way of execu tion for the nurpose of sending it to the Senate. and that this published report is not a correct report at all.

"Mr. TELLER-Oh, Mr. President, it is signed by Messrs. DILLINGHAM and DAWSON. "Mr. CULLOM-I myself read it a little while ago and I know what it is.

"Mr. TELLER-If the Senator, with authority as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. says it is not the contract which was made, of course I will not insist on putting it in the Record. That is a question I will leave for him to discuss with the publisher of the newspaper.

If the unwillingness of the distinguished gentleman to allow the Dillingham-Sanchez agreement and covenant to be read in the Senate and incorporated in the Record really proceeds from genuine doubt of the correctness of the version we have printed, such doubt can be removed very speedily. Our copy of the official text, both in Spanish and in English, is quite at his service.

We shall be happy to lend the same to Mr. CULLOM, upon his telegraphic requisition, if he wishes to satisfy himself; taking, of course, the Senator's written receipt, as is customary when important papers go temporarily out of the hands of the possessor.

"Jumping the Fence."

Our Brooklyn correspondent who spoke of the ominously great and apparently increasing tendency to desertion from the army and the navy and the indifference with which the violation of the enlistment oath is regarded. both by the enlisted and by the civilian public, did not exaggerate the dangerous significance of so widespread a disregard of the obligation of fidelity.

When desertions from the army have risen to 10 per cent. of the force annually and from the navy to nearly 20 per cent., there is good reason for our correspondent to ask if there is not something fundamentally wrong in the two military services, in the conceptions of honor and duty by the people, or in both. The oath to which an enlisted man subscribes is precise and sweeping, and the obligation of a citizen not to harbor knowingly a deserter from the military services is plain and well understood by everybody yet the desertions number thousands every year, and they could not happen without the knowledge or connivance of outside citizens. These desertions. too, are more specifically among the Americans enlisted. The feeling among the deserters and their friends seems to be that a man has as much right to throw up a job in the military as in civil life. The oath of enlistment is a mere perfunctory form in their estimation. The desertions from the ships of 500, and from one ship alone there were a hundred.

Deserters are usually men who are in their first year of service, and they abandon it because the routine of the life is distasteful to them. Moreover, they are apt to find an excuse for their crime in alleged misrepresentations of recruiting officers and their assistants; real reason is that they resent the conthe military service necessarily subjects them, and they find the monotony of the life in time of peace intolerable.

crease of our navy in ships and in men: but how are we to keep up this enlarged service efficiently if some method of preventing the desertion of one-fifth of the force annually is not devised and enforced?

Distinguished officers of the navy have written to us urging reform, by which inefficient officers shall be put out of places of command; but they have dealt only indirectly with this alarming evil of wholesale desertions by seeming to attribute it, in part at least, to moral and professional incapacity in the officers with whom they would dispense in the active service. They have implied that cortain ships' commanders are especially unfortunate in losing men by desertion. Does not this suggest that the trouble is not entirely due to moral laxity or delinquency in the enlisted men?

It is a very serious matter. Is it possible that the American soldier or sailor has been rendered unfit for military subordination by his independence in civil life, so that mutiny in his eyes is simply a form of strike-a liberty of conduct to which he is fully entitled as an

American citizen? These, fortunately, are questions which never arise in time of war. Desertion then is disreputable and criminal in the estimation of, both the enlisted men and of the civilian public; but in the time of peace it seems to be more and more regarded by both as an excusable exercise of individual independence, humorously described as 'jumping the fence."

Compelling a Territory

The power of Congress to create new States out of territorial areas, and to define the boundaries thereof, may be admitted as a general proposition. But in the case of Arizona, now under active consideration in Washington, this power is evidently curtailed and modified by the express terms of the enabling act of 1863 by which Arizona was separated from New Mexico, of which it originally formed a part.

That act provides that "the said Government shall be maintained and be continued until such time that the people residing in said Territory, with the consent of Congress, form a State Government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for admission into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States."

From this it might be inferred that the people of the Territory were to have a voice in their disposition, and it might also be inferred that they could not rightfully and lawfully be disposed of in

a manner contrary to their wishes. For its bearing upon this question, reference may be made to a communication, dated Jan. 20, 1905, from the Legislature of the Territory to its delegate, the Hon. J. F. WILSON, in Washington. It opens with the following statement:

" We, the Legislative Assembly, representing the unanimous sentiment of the people of this Territory, most respectfully, earnestly and emphatically protest against the proposal embodied in the bill now pending before the Senate of the United States, to make one State of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

As New Mexico is only less strongly opposed to this union than is Arizona, But as soon as it became evident that and as both Territories prefer to remain Col. BRYAN'S sympathizers in Congress as they are rather than be joined to- and the Executive Department of the gether, a compulsory union by act of American. If they cannot be admitted of devoting his personal attention to the as separate and independent States, they should not be forced into a union | Hence the announcement from Lincoln, which is hateful to both.

Is the Czar Willing to Make Peace?

Well worthy of the attention it received was the report which we published Sat-. urday attributing to Chancellor von BUELOW a proposal that Germany and Great Britain should jointly offer to mediate between the belligerents. This report, and the supplementary statement which we published on Sunday regarding the probable reception of the proposal by Russia and her French ally, were made on high authority, and are intrinsically probable. It does not follow that a peace can be easily arranged, for it is possible that Japan may insist upon terms which the Russian people would uphold their Government in rejecting as intolerable. It is incredible that Count VON BUELOW

would propose a joint offer of mediation to the British Ambassador at Berlin if he had not reason to believe that such an offer would be acceptable to the Czar. Such a belief is founded, in all likelihood, on a confidential intimation received by the Emperor WILHELM II. from his Russian kinsman. We may take for granted that no such intimation would have been given had even a semblance of success attended the extensive series of military operations in Manchuria which, begun on Jan. 25, were continued for many days, and which were designed to turn Marshal OYAMA's left flank, and thus compel him to retreat. It could then have been alleged that the Russians had Japanese campaign, which was to drive cradle of the Manchu dynasty, and to nush it northward to Harbin, if not altogether out of Manchuria. If the facts gave color to such an assertion, the prestige of the St. Petersburg Government would be, to some extent, repaired in the eyes of its subjects, and it might, without much loss of dignity, have of its own initiative proposed negotiations for peace, provided there were ground the North Atlantic fleet in dock at the for the presumption that Japan's devarious navy yards last autumn were | mands should not be too exacting and humiliating.

There is, indeed, but little room for doubt that Russia's internal troubles have not only discredited, but virtually extinguished, the war party, and that the wish to seize the first specious pretext lor in Evanston. He called on them and for stopping the waste of Russia's internal resources in the Far East has become wellnigh universal. Such a pretext but generally it is a poor excuse. The would have been afforded could the chological and sociological detail; he aggressive movement which, probably, finement and the subordination to which KUROPATKIN was ordered by the Czar to and saturated with "environment." undertake, have had the hoped for result. Then Russia, instead of stooping A phrenologist studied the characters to accept mediation, could have addressed of the models. A photographer and The President and the Secretary of the herself directly to her antagonist and another artist took pictures of them. A

American people, are urgent for the in- tiations for a termination of the conflict. Inasmuch, however, as the attempt to turn the Japanese left flank miscarried, there is nothing left for Russia to do but tacitly to accept the good offices of Germany, whose interposition would naturally be more effective, because ostensibly more disinterested, than that of Russia's avowed ally. Under the circumstances, the French Foreign Office would have no more cause for resenting the choice of Germany as a mediator than it had for objecting to the selection of the same power as a third partner in the triple combination which forced Japan to surrender the Liactung peninsula. If the British Government should assent to the German Chancellor's proposal, the hearty cooperation of France may be taken for granted. So might that of the United States.

Even if an offer to mediate were made and negotiations for a peace should take place, it is, of course, possible that these might prove abortive. Whether an agreement could be reached would depend largely upon Japan. What would be the irreducible minimum of her demands? Unquestionably, she would insist upon Russia recognizing her protectorate over Corea and her right to retain, if she chose, Dalny and Port Arthur as leaseholder. Would she make it also an essential condition of peace that Russia should evacuate the whole of Manchuria and turn over to the Chinese Government all the Manchurian railways, including even the line that runs from the Siberian frontier by way of Harbin to Vladivostok? Would she ask, moreover, for a large pecuniary indemnity? Would Russia, finally, be expected to cede the island of Saghalien? We know of no reason why Russia should not give back that island, which she obtained by pressure that at the time the Tokio Government was unable to resist. Neither could the Czar reasonably refuse to reimburse his antagonist for a part of the outlay to which the latter has been subjected. It would be far easier to obtain in Berlin, Paris, London and New York the funds needed for an indemnity, than it would be to procure new loans for a further prosecution of the war.

One thing is certain. The Russian Government has too much trouble on its hands at home to carry on successfully a war at the further end of Asia. That s the reason why the interesting despatches of our London correspondent are intrinsically probable.

Busy Col. Bryan.

Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN has been compelled by the pressure of his political duties to engage the services of an assistant to aid him in editing and publishing his prosperous and widely circulated weekly newspaper. Previous to the election of Nov. 8, 1904, Col. BRYAN found no difficulty in performing the functions of journalist and party leader. Since then, however, the development of his governmental theories and policies has gone forward with such rapidity that they demand his whole attention.

Up to a certain point Col. BRYAN felt justified in allowing the details of his plans for the centralization of power in the Federal Government to be worked out by others, and under the direction of managers in whom he had confidence. to enact into Government were ready Congress is manifestly unjust and un- law his suggestions, he felt the necessity management of the final proceedings. Neb., that RICHARD METCALFE has been the Commoner.

Until the present session of Congress Col. BRYAN has not had the pleasure of seeing his beliefs and recommendations make great headway in the Executive or Legislative Departments of the national Government. He now seems to be near his first victory as a radically constructive statesman. His desire to supervise, direct and shape the final incidents of a crusade in which he has fought for nine years is natural and entirely comprehensible. But his personal participation at the present time does not appear to be necessary for its success. His battle is being fought for him by enthusiastic, determined and resourceful allies in public office.

The Museum of Novelists' Models. The Hon, CHARLES W. TABER, a distinguished novelmaker of Chicago, has revealed to the Press Club of that hamlet knowledge of great pith and moment to his trade. He has completed a "psychological and sociological" novel. Was its psychology a true flashlight picture of the human interiors of the book? Was its sociology a genuine hunk of that all-enfolding science? Mr. Taber asked himself these questions. A conscientious manufacturer, he wished to prove and justify his products.

In a moment of inspired naturalism. Mr. TABER determined to put the subjective by the side of the objective, to frustrated the primary purposes of the verify his work, to confront his art with nature. Painters and sculptors draw KUBOPATKIN'S army out of Mukden, the and model from life. Mr. TABER, borrowing and bettering their instruction. collected models of the emotions, founded unconsciously a psychological and sociological museum. He did not trust to chance observations. He was not content to wander about Chicago, as DICKENS used to wander about London. In the generation since DICKENS's death much has been learned. Mr. TABER advertised. He wanted to see and hear persons "who had experienced great grief, rage, love, hate, temptation, and

other expressions of the passions." He had so many answers that he decided to confine himself to Chicago applications. He had his emotion demonstrators visit him in his observation parstudied them, by their own firesides and in their own flats and furnished rooms. Thus he won not only much subtle psywent home dripping with local color

Sister arts and sciences lent a hand. Navy, supported by the sentiment of the signified a willingness to enter into nego- trained elocutionist read selections from

latter might see if he had hit off the passion or emotion which he had tried to describe.

In testing his novel he found material for several or many more:

"One of the most peculiar of the experiences secured was from a woman from the South. She had been the wife of a millionaire. After repeated cruelties she left him and came to Chicago. Repursued her and persecuted her. She is now working in one of the big stores in Chicago.

"Another experience I had was with a woman who told me a remarkable story. I found she was professional blackmatter, and that I was likely to be sued in the courts. She went to my home, learned where I could be found, and threatened me if I did not give her money. I employed a lawyer and she let me alone.

"Another woman had been stolen by gypeles, and many other remarkable experiences were related to me. I got glimpees of human experience never could have ascertained in any other way.

"I had pointed out to me a woman who, it was said, was the most beautiful in Chicago. In face and figure she seemed to be perfect. I learned she had wrecked five or six families, and I made my study of her at long range."

Admirable caution! We commend Mr. TABER'S processes to the grand army of novelists. Should there not be public, and even municipal, museums of novelists' models, with free classes and the best professors attached; an Upper Tenderloin Sociological Museum, &c.? Millions of Americans turn gladly to the study of sociology in this island. Here the great sociological collections would be found. Chicago and other settlements would have branches.

It would be a graceful and worthy philanthropy were the Hon. ANDREW CARNEGIE to found and endow a system of psychological and sociological museums, with adequate modern facilities, including sanitariums and rest cures.

In this time of associated capital and effort, the novelists' industry should be adjusted to all the modern conveniences. Independent modelling, however praiseworthy, will be essentially wasteful and incomplete. Associated studies in museums are needed. Mr. TABER begins excellently the important work.

Individual modelling might make too much demand upon the already overworked paychological and sociological systems of the detectives.

Poor old ANDY JOHNSON!

While Governor BELL of Vermont was considering the application for a reprieve made by the sympathizers of a murderer in his State, he received many threatening and scurrilous letters from persons who hoped to influence his mind. Usually public officers ignore such communications, but Governor BELL has instructed the State's Attorney-General to begin criminal actions against those of the writers who can be identified. He has taken a proper and commendable step, and if every man in a similar post followed his example the crank letter writing industry might be curtailed in a considerable degree.

Out of 1,500 New York policemen, only six qualified in the recent revolver practice. This should serve as a friendly warning to the "Innocent Bystander."

Among its many advantages over other ommunities, Chicago ranks high its preclous atmosphere, which permits the sun at noonday to be inspected with the naked and privilege denied to those who dwell atmosphere is a happy medium between ernment Pittsburg's and New York's. In New York not stare at the sun without hiding behind smoked glasses. In Pittsburg the sun can't be seen, even with field glasses or telescopes. But in Chicago the very air proengaged to act as the associate editor of motes the study of astronomy. It is neither

> The Minneapolis Tribune looks into the seeds of time and finds that:

"The Democratic party hereafter is likely to be dominated by its worst elements, by honest eco-nomic ignorance, cultivated class prejudice, the animal instincts of the projetariat and the enven-omed passions of the envious and interfaced mob-of human failures. We expect to see it the sport of demagogues and the terror of sober citizens."

As "there is no Democratic party" in these days of sublime unanimity, this picture of the Democratic Hereafter might have been postponed until the Democratic Here was visible. Yet, since the Gopher artist has slapped on the black and the red with so spendthrift a brush, it is fair to exhibit his more tranquil and tender colors:

"But if the Democratic opposition shall be more formidable to the Republicans when it has gone ver to socialism, it will bring us the bracing and salutary influence of a real and solid oppositio

How can two likes make an opposition?

Abolish Bridge Car Switches. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sugges of another Brooklyn bridge terminal sest in this morning's papers moves me to wrath. There should be no bridge terminals for trains and A bridge railroad terminal congest trolley cars. A bridge railroad terminal congests the multitude at a single spot and causes the swarms

that surge along Park row and Nassau street.

Anything short of a four track structure, two
tracks for elevated railway trains and two for trolleys, running across Manhattan to the North River and up the North River side forming a loop, so that switching will be wholly avoided and time and wear saved, will not meet the ultimate necessities, howeverskilfully planned in other respects.

By such a system connection can be made with all the longitudinal transit lines, cast and west, and with the North River ferries in the vic

and a bridge train or trolley car could be or departed from at any old place, as there would be from three to five stations between Park row WILLIAMSBRIDGE, Feb. 4.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to reg-

ister a "kick" as to the winter public amusements in Brooklyn. The Prospect Park Commissioners make poor provision for skating. There have been weeks of good solid ice, but very few days skating simply because the ice surface is not cared for. "Skating at Prospect Park" is hung up daily on the street cars, but this is a street car fake. At the present writing the ice is covered with last week's snow, except for some runways about four feet

In poor benighted Chicago they muchly improve on this thing, for the ice is swept continually, no matter how deep the snow is, and good skating is given all the winter. It is about time for the Brooklyn park people to wake up and do something. A DISGUSTED WOULD BE SKATER. BROOKLYN, Feb. 4.

Sartorial Amenities.

From the Tollor and Cutter During our visit to X. recently we were taken charge of by Mr. Y., and in the short time that classed between our arrival and the delivery of the lecture we were entertained at Mr. Y.'s house. where we enjoyed that interchange of thought that comes so readily when two men of kindred spirit meet. We talked about talloring topics. eutting problems, cooperative methods and socie

Darwinian Astronomy. If we have come from monkeys.
It follows without fail The stars 'save come from comets And simply lost the tall

the novel to the author in order that the THE "SPECIAL ENVOY" TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Impressive Ceremonies, With Champagne Attending the "Agreement."

From the Listin Diario, Santo Domingo, o This morning, as was announced, there took place in the National Palace the official re-ception to Commodore A. H. Dillingham, special envoy of the United States to Santo Domingo.

At 9 A. M. a company of artillery drew up n the lower arcade of the building with a band of music, under the command of Capt. Yepes, and a few moments after the President's carriage started containing the aides on uty, Capt. Ramirez and Lieut. Rodriguez going to the private residence of the Minister sident of the United States, Mr. Thomas . Dawson, situated in Independence avewhere is installed provisionally Commodore Dillingham.

At 10:30 Mesers. Dillingham and Dawson arrived at the palace, accompanied by the above mentioned aides. As they passed the guard presented arms and the band perormed the Dominican national hymn.

The Commodore was in uniform. Both representatives of the United States took off their hats, and taking the principal staircase, went up to the reception room, after the Minister Resident had been anounced by Capt. Vallejo.

In the reception room there were awaiting hem the President of the Republic, the Ministers of the Interior and Police ad interim, of Foreign Affairs, of Justice and Public Instruction, of Treasury and Commerce, of Fomento and Public Works, of War and Marine ad interim, and of Posts and Telegraphs; he military staff, some naval officers, and the Governor of the palace.

Commodore Dillingham, after the formal salutations, read in English the following

at the present moment is disposed to aid the Gov-ernment of Santo Domingo in reestablishing the credit of the Republic, in maintaining order and romoting the well being of the Dominican people, the President has designated me as Special Com-missioner to this Republic in order to give, in conunction with our Honorable Minister, Mr. Dawson, ich counsel and ald as I can in an adequate man

In presenting myself to your Excellency, I am ommissioned by the President to express to you als most ardent desire for the prosperity and progress of your beautiful and fertile country, and bear to you, personally, Mr. President, his most

In the performance of my duties on these coasts in former days, I have seen how your brave officers and soldiers can rise above their personal ambition and sacrifice themselves for the good of their counry: and my experience has made so intense my nierest in all that relates to the prosperity of your beautiful Republic, that I return to it with pleasure, feeling convinced that the efforts which we may put into execution will be crowned with the result of promoting the well being of your land.

In conjunction with our distinguished Minister Resident, the Hon. Mr. Dawson, I entertain the hope of succeeding in identifying myself so gratefully with its prosperity that the bonds of sympathy which unite us may become still closer, if that is

Permit me. Mr. President, to offer you the as-The Citizen President of the Republic re-

olled as follows: Sin: I have the honor of receiving from your hands the letter which accredits you to the Govern-ment of the Republic in the character of Special Commissioner of the President of the great Ameri-

Strong bonds unite both countries, and to yours, sir, by a remarkable destiny has failed the very great duty of shielding and protecting the small nationali-ties of this continent.

Peace, order and credit are the constant care of those who to-day direct the destinies of the Re-

public, and although they have deep faith that they will bring to a happy termination this work of redemption, the Government and the people will always see in your words a cordial offer of con-tributing to carry out so beautiful an ideal. The good wishes which, in the name of the President of the United States, you bestow on our land, cause me most legitimate satisfaction; and the recognition which you make of the valor and abnegation

of our officers and soldiers contributes in a very particular way to maintain in me the hope that our fellow countrymen will know at all times, through the prudent study of their own interests, through eve. Even the poorest resident of the the learned lessons of the past, through the inflex lakeside town can see the sun spots, a boon | thie teachings of history, how to preserve their love for the present institutions. and privilege denied to those who dwell in other and less blessed villages. Chicago's atmosphere is a happy radium between the Honorable Minister, Mr. Dawson, this Governthe air is so clear that even a plutograt can- object of transcendental importance, namely, that the Republic may obtain through the reestablish ment of its credit, external and internal, the great

est prosperity and progress possible, and may see in the promise which you have just made that you will identify yourself with our country, of which the best pledge is your honorable character and your attested antecedents, an eloquent manifestaion of frank and loyal friendship.

The Republic will meet with its energy and pairl otism the proposal of your nation, because the Dominican people is one that watches most jealously over its independence, and in spite of the convulsed nditions in which it has lived for so long a time.

is one desire is to maintain its political autonom Be the interpreter, sir, to the President of inited States, of the yearnings of the generous Next, President Morales presented to Com nodore Dillingham the Ministers Bobes.

Castillo, P. L.; Velasquez, Lamarche, Cas-tillo, M. de J., and Pichardo, After the champagne had been served, the special envoy made use of words to again express his wishes for the prosperity of both republics, and for the personal happiness of President Morales and the Cabinet, to which the First Magistrate of the nation replied by toasting President Roosevelt, the represenatives of the great Republic of North America and the happiness of both countries.

The American Minister, Mr. Dawson, taking his turn in the toasts, said: Permit me, Mr. President, to drink to your personal happiness, and to the independence of the

ominican Republic. Minister Sanchez closed the ceremony by expressing a desire that the bonds of friendship between the United States and Santo casting the personal happiness of President

Then there began an animated conversation between Senor Morales and the North Ameri-can representatives, and a quarter of an hour afterward Messrs. Dawson and Dillingham took leave of the President and his com-

As they passed out the guard presented arms, and the band performed the American hymn, "The Star-Spangled Banner.

Four Generations Stick to an Office

One of the most remarkable instances of hereditary mee among solicitors is that of the acting Under-Sheriff for the City of London. Mr. Tufnell Burchell sits in his Sherin's Court in Red Lion Square on the bench that his father, grandfather, and

great-grandfather successively occupied.

From the St. James's Gagette

From the N. James's Gaiette.

A Berlin newspaper contains the following advertisement: "Wanted, for a first-class restaurant.

shortly to be opened, a few well dressed gentle-men of elegant appearance and distinguished manners, to attract customers. Meals free, and Degrees of Crime in Alabama From the Thomasellie Times-Enterpris An Alabama man was sent to jail for kinsing a girl after she said: "Please don't" If he hadn't kissed her after that he would probably have been

The Hour and the Man From shivering steppe and wretched but they cry. Thy sullen sons, O Russia! and their hands

That supplicate are worn with galling bands
Of age-long tyranny. Wilt thou deny Their prayer, withhold their heritage of high And holy freedom longer; sear the sear Yet deeper, made by knowt of many a Cear Wilt thou not grant them life before they Their Hour-and thine-has struck! Oh. give them

A Salvador, a Man of Destinyome Garibaldi, Danton—on whose brown is set the sacred seal of victory. Whose voice, above the wailing, shall bestow The deathless ukase of their liberty.

JESSIE STORES PROFIS.

RUSSIA'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Popular Enlightenment Dangerous to the Government-The Tyrant Church. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Compare the conditions that have existed in Russia as the result of the freeing of the serfs with

similar conditions in this country in order to appreciate better the internal problems of The negro problem in this country has been one of the most trying national questions with which we have grappled; and our negro population is only about one-tenth of the In applying the condition of Russia to our case, we would have out of a population of 190,000,000 about 90,000,000 negroes. Also consider that the Russian, although to-day illiterate, has the mental power to assimilate book knowledge more rapidly than any other

race. If our country, liberal and free as it is, has trouble attending properly to ten or twelve million freedmen, what would it do The nine-tenths of the population of Russia that have been serfs and are now free men are socialists and anarchists, rebellious by nature. Who are the majority of anarchists and radical socialists in this country? There is one answer-Russians. The Russian or Polish immigrant, with his power of assimilating knowledge and the opportunities that we offer, is publishing papers and circulating literature against our Government before the Latin immigrant, for example, can talk

the Latin immigrant, for example, can talk our language. And this is not all. Our prison statistics prove that when the criminal instinct shows itself in the Russian he becomes a counterfeiter or proprietor of an illicit distillery, and in extreme cases his socialistic tendencies lead him to be an assassin. If he is this sort of a demon in our free country after a life of oppression in Russia, what must he be there?

This is the trying condition with which Russia must struggle: A large proportion of its population becoming more dangerous every day it becomes more enlightened.

If Russia is doomed, it is because of its religious domination and not its despotism. The Holy Synod of the Greek Church, which is holding back and thwarting every move of progress on the part of the Russian Government, will be responsible for the fall, if it comes.

ment, will be responsible for the fall, if it comes.

The religious clashes between the Jews and followers of the Greek Church in Russia are far easier to appreciate than are outbreaks of race warfare here. The Polish and Russian Jews are the most orthodox of that sect. Their religion is their superstition and their life. The Greek Catholic is the most radical form of the Gentile religion. It is a form of religion that is ever evident, outwardly at least, among its adherents. The two are bound to clash—the ignorant Russian Catholic and the ignorant Russian Jew, each knowing only his religion and naturally hating the other who will not agree with him. The Jew is unfortunate in living in a country where the other fellow's religion is dominant. Hope for Russia is not in a Constitution. where the other fellow's religion is dominant. Hope for Russia is not in a Constitution, but in the release of the Government from religious domination. If the American people think that Nicholas II, could change the Government on the appeal of the populace, they are vastly mistaken. Exemplary of this: For twelve long years the Government has had a commission working on the matter of changing the Russian calendar to conform with the rest of Europe and America, but every report has been rejected by the Church. Any change would involve the loss of Church holidays; and the consequent loss of revenue to "their Holinesses" would not be tolerated. If they hold the Government back in a simple but much needed reform such as that, what would be the chance of a constitutional change, if it is needed?

The change I would like to see would be the

The change I would like to see would be the The change I would like to see would be the breaking away of the Government from the domination of the Church, and then see her tackle those problems of slowly enlightening her people and turning them into loyal citizens such as the better classes of Russians, whose loyalty to their country is most praiseworthy.

M. I. A. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Majoritles.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The last Presidential campaign resulted in the election of Mr. Roosevelt, for whom I had the honor of marking a ballot, by the greatest pular vote and by the greatest popular

majority ever recorded. Mr. Roosevelt also receives in the electoral vote a majority of 196, which has been exceeded only three times since. In 1804, the pres-

adopted:	elections	Was
		ctora
In 1872 Gen. Grant received		28
Majority		22
In 1852 Mr. Pierce received		25
Gen. Scott	services in	4
Majority		21
In 1820 Mr. Monroe received		23
Mr. John Quincy Adams		
Majority		
party, Mr. Greeley, died befo vote was recorded. The por was: For Grant	oular vote	ther
	-	34.07
Grant's plurality	-	34.07
		84,07 82,09 01,47

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. Italians for the South

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial on the subject of "The Italian as a Cotton Grower in the South" is highly interesting and touches on a subject of vital interest. There is in prospect a very large influx of immigrants from Italy, due here in April and May. It is estimated that 100,000 immigrants are coming and

it would be an excellent thing if the Southern pe ple could get a share of this population To complicate the question with "problems" seems poor judgment. "Sufficient unto the day," &c. The remote question of what will become of the negro obscures the nearer question of what is becoming of the whites. Any one who has ever had any dealings with shiftless, irresponsible, dishonest negroes will welcome any relief, and will give a helping hand to put the newcomers on their feet. There are thousands of farmers looking toward relief from the worthless. "no account" negroes now

PROVIDENCE, Peb. 2. From the Hartford Times

EXPERIENCED.

Fortunate is the farmer who has plenty of onlons. He can get a dollar a bushel for them, with a prospect of higher prices before long. The oni In Europe was a failure last year, and a great many are being sent over the water at the present time. Twenty thousand bushels were sent in one con-signment from Sunderland, Mass., a few days ago. It is estimated that there are now about 90,000 bushels in the Connecticut Valley which can be bought by people who have "got the price." They are said to be mostly owned by four men in the vicinity of Springfield. There is a very good profit in raising onlone at a dollar a bushel—a good deal more than in produc-ing tobacco at the present time. Indeed, it may be

pays so handsomely as the odoriferous vegetable which is now commanding such a high price in this part of the country. The Night of John Sharp Williams Oft in the stilly night, Ere slumber's chain has bound me ond memory brings the light Of better days around me;

doubted whether there is any other crop which

When Democrate Would doff their hats To me, their chief pugnacious And hold as law With naught of flaw. ly every word sagacious. Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me, Fond memory brings the light Of better days around m

When I remember all Who, in this wintry weather, No longer heed my call, Or cut me altogether. I feel like one

These Congress halls, deserted: My colleagues led Astray by Ted and all but me departed. Oh, stilly, chilly night!

Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
I'll ponder, with the light

Of better days around me ARTHUR H. FOLWELL. WHITE AND NEGRO LABOR.

A Statement of Present Southern Con.

ditions by a Citizen of South Carolina. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some discussing Southern of ceeks ago, in tions, you said that if the South should be deprived of negro toil its industry would be destroyed in chief part; that it does not want to get rid of its negroes; that if a change from black to white labor ever takes place extensively, the probability is that there will be more dissatisfaction at the South than

there is now.
On the contrary, the South is very anxious to get rid of every negro within its territory. The sopner the better it will be for the prosperity of the South. There seems to exist an idea at the North that all the Southern farms are worked by negroes. There was never a greater mistake. If you will refer to the census reports of 1900 you will see you error. Not 50 per cent, of the farmers, the South are negroes. The backbone of the Southern farm is the white man. As a fenant and a laborer the negro is a complete failure. and the Southern farmer, realizing that fac is growing more and more independ the negro. He is working himself, a ting as much labor as he can from the

but with very poor results.

The improvement in the condition of the Southern white farmer is due to himself. For some years past it was the custom of sens young men to quit the farm and employment in the cities and towns, it the farming to the negroes. The rev employment in the cities and towns, leaving the farming to the negroes. The reverse is now the case. The young white men are leaving the cities and towns for the farms, and the negroes are leaving the farms as fast as they can. The negro prefers to make a precarious living in the cities and towns to doing hard work on the farms. The consequence is that negro labor is becoming very scarce; and in some sections of this country farms have been almost abandoned where negro labor was depended on. It is even a hard matter in the towns to procure cooks and house servants, the negro women and girls preferring to lead immoral lives to working. The result has been that Southern white people have become more self-reliant and are learning to do their own work.

If the farming interests were left to the negro the South would not produce 400,000 bales of cotton. The large crops that are now being made are made by the land owners and their children; and from that fact, the South was never in a better condition. By their rush to the towns and cities some years back the young men overcrowded the stores and all lines of business, and necessity has forced them back to the farm.

As negroes are leaving the farm for the cities, and their places must be filled, our effort now is to secure a good class of immigrants. That is a necessity under the existing conditions here. We have thousands upon thousands of acres of land lying idle and we want to build up our waste places and substitute white ownership for the worthless negro is becoming a less and less important employment in the cities and the farming to the negroes.

negro labor that we have. negro labor that we have. Pear by negro is becoming a less and less in factor in every line of industry annow willing to see him leave us to a Mr. Carnegie, some months ago cussing the negro, said that he was to consideration, as he gave the Unit

about 11,000,000 bales In that statement he In that statement he missed the mark by about 75 per cent. The negro is simply a stumbling block in the way of the prosperity of the South, and all men here recognize that

fact.
There is a new condition here. In twenty years the nearro will be crowded out by a good class of white immigrants—men who can buy and work our vacant lands. When that is and work our variant lands. When that is done, then the South will prosper as no other land has ever prospered. The blot on the prosperity of the South is the negro, and we are making efforts to remove that blot. EDGEFIELD, S. C., Jan. 29.

Why Not Oklahoma Alone?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Your recent suggestion that the Statehood bill un-der debate should be amended to provide for the admission now of Oklahoma as a State by itself is a good one. The enterprising and successful Territory deserves it. Less than twenty-five years ago a crowd of would-be settlers, with an outilt of more pluck than anything else, stood in line waiting the gunshot signal to enter the promised land. The signal came and in less than two hours Ok-

laboma was born. The infant of yesterday is the giant of to-day. Beginning with nothing, the census of 1900 gave Oklahoma the following record:

Land surface, square mlles ... Farms operated by owners ... 49,846 6.511.904 Value of farm land and buildings .. \$123,941,235 Yearly value of farm products. \$45,447,744 Yearly value of manufactures. Number of factories \$7,083,988 \$3,852,064 Factory capital. \$4,449,944 Population. Increase of population, ten years.
(The highest in the Union.) .407.6 per cent Population in cities Population, females Population, white. Population, negro Population, Indians. Population, American born. Population, foreign born 882.65 Population, attending school 82,274 Population, illiterate 5.5 per ce Population, earning money

It is now five years since the was taken. There has undoubtedly been a very material increase in these figures during that time; otherwise how would it have been possible for an Oklahoma banker to overbid Wall Street and pay cash for \$3,000,000 of Philippine bonds?

Why not Oklahoma alone? WALTER J. BALLARD SCHENECTADY, Feb. 4.

Evolution of the Street Car. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The passing of the street car strap marks another step in the evolution of the street car of the future. When this is completed to the satisfaction of the conpanies there will be no seats whatever in the cars. Their human contents will be dovetailed into one

immovable mass of standing fares. The removal of the seat partitions in the elevated railway cars showed that the passengers could be made to sit all over each other, and the abthe strap will demonstrate the docility with which each individual will surrender his person to be used as an upholstered support for his neighbor When rents have been boosted sufficiently high again to supply another \$40,000,000 in bonds. Fet haps some enterprising firm of advertisers guarantee the building of another subway, and in-cidentally honor our worthy Chamber of Commerce

with another tablet. Meanwhile, the people furnish the money. Pay the freight and finally travel as such. J. P. D.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. Milk Saloons of Warsan

From the Creamery Journal.

The town of Warsaw may be called the milk producers' Eden. although the milk consume Eden it certainly is not. There is probably a where such a "milk town" as this. Restaural are but little frequented. On the other he public frequent the various dairies in creatiumbers in order to chat with friends or read the newspapers, to the accompaniment of a black white coffee or a glass of cold or warm close a bargain or to talk business, the m is resorted to: chess and billiards are like played in these recognized places of public resort But, in spite of this enormous consumption of nilk, the supply is of the most wretched in factit is indescribably bad.

Svarga Sopanarchanam

A Hindu lady in Amritear has just seen her fifth generation—the son of her great-grandson. She has undergone a ceremony called Svarga Sopanic chanam (rising to heaven by means of a ladder) After a two hours service of thanksgiving a heap of rice was put before her on which was placed a small ladder of gold. The new-born child was then brought in and placed in the lap of the lads who then put her right foot on the first rung of the ladder, and there were cheers all around, and flow ers were showered on her.

Getting Ready for the Inauguration. From the Boston Herald.

The inauguration procession is rapidly filler the Apache Chief Germanno, Sloux Chief Hollowhers Bear. Blackfeet Chief Little Plume and Bocksee

Charley of the Utes are among the latest accession
It's going to be positively the biggest show as

Mme. Roland had just remarked: "O I bent, what crimes are committed in thy name." "Not half as many as are in the pame of John Dec."

replied the goddess.

The remainder of this dialogue was unhappdy interrupted by the guillotine,